

fact that the law schools therein stated as approved by the council of the American bar association on legal education and admissions to the bar were so approved and at the times therein stated, and that no further proof need be furnished by any resident graduate to said supreme court upon presentation of his diploma for admission to practice law in all courts of the state of Wisconsin by said supreme court as set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 2. Subsection (1) of section 256.28 of the statutes is amended to read: (256.28) (1) Any resident graduate of * * * any law school in this state * * * *which law school was or is at the time of his graduation approved by the council of legal education and admission to the bar of the American bar association, as shown by the records of the clerk of the supreme court,* shall be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state by the supreme court upon the production of his diploma, *although such diploma may have been issued prior to the passage of this act,* and may be so admitted when such court is not in session, by one of the justices thereof upon the production of * * * *his diploma so issued as aforesaid,* by an order signed by such justice and filed with the clerk of said court.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved April 6, 1933.

No. 187, S.]

[Published April 8, 1933.]

CHAPTER 61.

AN ACT to create paragraph (e) of subsection (7) of section 67.05 of the statutes, relating to the issuance of bonds by villages.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new paragraph is added to subsection (7) of section 67.05 of the statutes to be numbered and to read: (67.05) (7) (e) An initial resolution adopted by the governing body of a village for an issue of bonds to create a revolving fund out of which to advance the cost of any work for which special assessments may be levied, in anticipation of the collection by the village treasurer of the special assessments, special improvement certificates and improvement bonds, made or issued for the cost thereof,

need not be submitted to the electors as provided in subsection (5), unless within thirty days after the recording thereof there shall be filed in the office of the village clerk a petition requesting such submission, signed by electors numbering at least ten per cent of the votes cast for governor in the village at the last general election. If such petition be filed, proceedings shall be had as provided by subsection (5). Any such resolution may, in the discretion of the village board, by separate recorded resolution, be submitted to popular vote without waiting for the filing of said petition.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved April 6, 1933.

No. 217, S.]

[Published April 8, 1933.

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT to amend section 3 of chapter 218, laws of 1899, as amended by section 1 of chapter 485 of the laws of 1913, relating to the election of the judge of the district court of Milwaukee county:

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 218, laws of 1899, as amended by section 1 of chapter 485 of the laws of 1913, is amended to read: (Chapter 218, laws of 1899) Section 3. On the first Tuesday of April, 1901, and on the same day of the same month each six years thereafter, the qualified electors of said county of Milwaukee shall elect, in the same manner as is provided for the election of county officers for said county, a suitable person to the office of judge of said district court, to be called "district judge", who shall be a resident of said county and an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the circuit court of Milwaukee county, and who shall not during his said term as judge engage in the practice of law in any court of record in said county. Such district judge shall hold his office for the term of six years, from the first Monday of * * * *January* next succeeding his election, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, and who may be removed from office for cause in the manner provided by law for the removal of justices of the peace. The resignation of the district